

system of free enterprise may be strengthened and that individual small business may be continued at a profit both to the businessman and the community; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. ELLIOTT of California introduced a bill (H. R. 7753) for the relief of Ernest W. Bailey, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3404. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition prepared by Ralph L. Roenigk and signed by 70 members and friends of the Clinton United Presbyterian Sabbath School of Valencia, Butler County, Pa., to keep alcoholic beverages from being sold to our boys in camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3405. Also, petition prepared by George Dickey and bearing the signatures of 40 church people of Slippery Rock, Pa., deploring the possibility of our younger boys being taken into military service without protection from the liquor traffic in the camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3406. By Mr. DOUGLAS: Petition of sundry citizens of Utica, N. Y., favoring the passage of the so-called Sheppard bill (S. 860), to prohibit the sale of all alcoholic liquors in or near military camps or naval bases; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## SENATE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1942

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Dear Lord and Father of Mankind, our glad and grateful hearts thrill as once more, on the coming morrow, a free nation pauses to hear and to heed the voice of the sovereign people.

We thank Thee for the mandates which emerge from the pooled judgment of a people's uncoerced will. From imposing legislative halls of the Nation and of the States we turn our reverent gaze to those unadorned yet sacred booths set up from sea to shining sea which are the holy of holies in the temple of our democracy, where, free from sinister, spying eyes, every man is alone with his own conscience, none daring to molest or make afraid.

Make us solemnly conscious with what a price was this freedom bought for us, with what a price it is being preserved as, while the right of untrammelled franchise is being exercised under American skies, our boys are bravely dying far from home, in swamp, in jungle, and on lonely isles, that this kingly scepter may never be snatched by tyranny from the hands of the common man. With the casting of the ballots may there be also the lifting of the prayer, America, America, best hope of tomorrow's world, God heal thine every rift, God mend thine every flaw. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, October 29, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also announced that on October 29, 1942, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 2327. An act to provide for payment and settlement of mileage accounts of officers and travel allowance of enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard; and

S. 2693. An act to provide for the instruction of meteorological students in weather forecasting.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the 29th instant,

During the last adjournment of the Senate the Vice President signed the enrolled bill (S. 2794) to provide for adjusting royalties for the use of inventions for the benefit of the United States, in aid of the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes, which had been signed previously by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

#### STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT URGING CITIZENS TO VOTE

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the statement issued by the President of the United States on October 30, urging all the people to vote in the elections to be held tomorrow.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I hope very much that the press and the radio will tell all citizens of the United States that the President hopes they will go to the polls next Tuesday and vote.

We are engaged in an all-out war to keep democracy alive. Democracy survives through the courage and fortitude and wisdom of many generations of fighting Americans. And that includes using not only bullets but also ballots.

I ask that employers—all over the country—will so arrange the workday that they and all their employees can go to the polls and that there will be no deductions in pay for reasonable time necessarily taken to vote.

I have directed that those responsible for the operation of the Government's workshops—shipyards, navy yards, arsenals, ordnance depots, as well as the executive departments and agencies—should give all the employees an opportunity to vote without any loss of wages for the time away from work.

#### ARRANGEMENTS TO PERMIT WORKERS TO VOTE—JOINT STATEMENT BY SEC- RETARY OF WAR, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the statement issued on October 30, jointly by the Secretary of War, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, the Secre-

tary of the Navy, Hon. Frank Knox, and the Chairman of the War Production Board, Hon. Donald Nelson, with reference to arrangements to enable workers to vote tomorrow.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, October 30, 1942.

The following statement was issued jointly today by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, and Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board:

"The right to vote is one of those great rights of freemen for which this war is being fought. To exercise that right is the solemn duty of all American citizens—now, in the midst of this great emergency, more than ever before.

"In the great majority of cases it will be possible for war workers to arrange to visit the polls either before or after work. However, in exceptional cases where this is not possible, arrangements should be made to permit the worker to vote. This will be one of the very rare exceptions to the general rule that nothing must be allowed to take workers out of war factories. In these exceptional cases, with full regard for the vital importance of keeping the full flow of production uninterrupted, we believe that on election day, November 3, holders of war contracts should give their men time off to vote, for which 2 hours should be ample.

"The duty to vote is paramount and by intelligent cooperation between management and workers the interruption to production can be held to a minimum. It will help greatly in that connection if other voters at the polls will take pains to let workers vote first so that production time is not unnecessarily wasted by workers standing in line."

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

#### ADDITIONAL HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DIS- TRICT AND METROPOLITAN AREA (S. Doc. No. 284)

A letter from the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, transmitting, in response to Senate Resolution 302, agreed to on the 13th ultimo, a report from the Public Health Service relative to steps being taken to provide adequate hospital facilities for the District of Columbia and the Washington metropolitan area (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

#### DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of the Post Office Department which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Department.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

#### RESOLUTION BY MADISON (WIS.) FEDER- ATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MU- NICIPAL EMPLOYEES—ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a resolution by the American Fed-

eration of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Madison, Wis., favoring the prompt enactment of pending legislation providing for the development of the St. Lawrence seaway project, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

The following report of a committee was submitted:

By Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

H. R. 6013. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to transfer certain land to the Territory of Hawaii; without amendment (Rept. No. 1687).

#### ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

On October 29, 1942:

S. 2693. A bill to provide for the instruction of meteorological students in weather forecasting.

On October 30, 1942:

S. 2794. A bill to provide for adjusting royalties for the use of inventions for the benefit of the United States, in aid of the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McKELLAR:

S. 2881. A bill for the relief of John Sweeney (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I introduce a bill which I ask may be referred to the appropriate committee. The bill provides for the relief of victims of flood in the city of Bayfield, Wis.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill of the Senator from Wisconsin will be referred to the appropriate committee.

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 2882. A bill to provide relief for victims of the flood of July 16, 1942, in and near the city of Bayfield, Wis.; to the Committee on Claims.

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH ON THE IMPENDING ELECTION

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by Senator THOMAS of Utah at Salt Lake City on October 31, 1942, under the auspices of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY AT THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF ARRIVAL OF H. M. MUHLBERG IN AMERICA

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him at Oshkosh, Wis., October 25, 1942, at the meeting celebrating the bicentennial of the arrival of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg in America, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR MEAD AT GRADUATION EXERCISES OF FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

[Mr. McKELLAR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address

delivered by Senator MEAD at the graduation exercises of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police Academy, October 31, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ADDRESS BY J. EDGAR HOOVER AT GRADUATION EXERCISES OF FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at the graduation exercises of the twentieth session, Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police Academy, on October 31, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ADDRESS BY EDESEL R. FORD AT GRADUATION EXERCISES OF FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by Edsel R. Ford, president, Ford Motor Co., at the graduation exercises of the twentieth session, FBI National Police Academy, on October 31, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### POSITION OF AMERICAN LEGION ON DRAFT LEGISLATION—ADDRESS BY ROANE WARING

[Mr. GURNEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by Roane Waring, national commander of the American Legion, on November 1, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ADDRESS BY JAMES D. HOSKINS ON A UNIFIED COMMAND AND DEMOCRACY IN AGRICULTURE

[Mr. McKELLAR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "A Unified Command and Democracy in Agriculture," delivered by James D. Hoskins, president, University of Tennessee, at the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities at Chicago, Ill., October 28, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ARTICLE BY WALTER LIPPMANN ON MR. WILLKIE IN ASIA

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Mr. Willkie in Asia," written by Walter Lippmann and published in the Washington Post of October 31, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### REMOVAL OF BARRIERS IMPEDING WAR-PRODUCTION PROGRAMS (H. DOC. NO. 832)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed:

#### To the Congress of the United States:

On December 23, 1941, I approved a statement of war-production policy for Canada and the United States, which contained the following recommendation:

Legislative and administrative barriers, including tariffs, import duties, customs, and other regulations or restrictions of any character which prohibit, prevent, delay, or otherwise impede the free flow of necessary munitions and war supplies between the two countries should be suspended or otherwise eliminated for the duration of the war.

The needs of the war effort have multiplied our demands for a maximum and integrated war production not only at

home and in Canada, but in every country of the United Nations. We must further take advantage of possibilities of procurement from every available source, foreign or domestic. Speed and volume of war output have become more than ever before in our history the primary conditions of victory.

To achieve an all-out war-production effort, we must implement and supplement the steps already taken by the Congress and the President to eliminate those peacetime restrictions which limit our ability to make the fullest and quickest use of the world's resources. At my direction, the Government agencies have already removed and are engaged in removing, wherever possible, numerous administrative requirements and formalities affecting the movement of war goods, information, and persons into or out of the United States. There remain, however, many legislative obstacles to that movement which impede and delay our war-production effort.

These obstacles fall into two classes: Those directly affecting the movement to and from the customs territory of the United States of matériel, information and persons needed for the war effort, such as customs duties and the laws, and the administrative supervision required by law affecting movement of persons and property at our borders and ports; and those which impose limitations on the procurement, acquisition, or use of non-American articles or the transportation of supplies in non-American bottoms, such as restrictions on the use, under construction differential subsidy contracts, of non-American materials in the construction of vessels under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended; on the procurement of any article of food or clothing not grown or produced in the United States or its possessions, on the acquisition for the public use, public buildings, or public works of non-American articles, or the transportation by sea of Navy supplies except in vessels of the United States.

I have already exercised by Executive order the power granted under the First War Powers Act to extend to the Government procurement agencies the authority granted to the Secretary of the Navy to make emergency purchases abroad of war materials and to enter them free of duty. This has measurably assisted our war effort, but it only partially eliminates the obstacles prescribed by law which I have already mentioned.

I, therefore, recommend early enactment by the Congress of legislation to the extent required for the effective prosecution of the war, the free movement of persons, property, and information into and out of the United States. I do not now recommend that the Congress repeal or amend any of these peacetime restrictive laws. It is my judgment that the problem can best be dealt with by giving to the President for the duration of the war, but no longer, the power on a selective and flexible basis to suspend the operation of all or any such laws, in such a way as to meet new and perhaps unforeseen problems as they may arise, and



on such terms as will enable the Chief Executive and the Government agencies to work out in detail parallel action in other countries.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, November 2, 1942.

PRINTING IN PERMANENT RECORD OF  
SENATE PROCEEDINGS OF OCTOBER 2,  
1942

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I should like to have unanimous consent at this time to proceed for about 10 minutes.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. McNARY. I desire to say a few words with reference to the proceedings of the Senate in connection with a conference report, but I do not wish to take the very distinguished Senator from Tennessee off his feet. I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator in yielding to me.

Mr. President, on October 2 the able Senator from Michigan [Mr. Brown] discussed the conference report on the so-called price-control bill. Subsequently, in the days following, controversy ensued as to whether a summary describing the conference report and the contents thereof was authentic. I shall not enter the field of that discussion, but, inasmuch as there was controversy, and, inasmuch as it may be renewed at a later date, in order to be entirely fair to the able Senator from Michigan and those who have criticized the statement and questioned the authenticity of the Record, I am going to ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record be not printed until 30 days. That will give the Senator from Michigan and others an opportunity to return to the Chamber, so that the differences may be composed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I have not quite finished. If I may be permitted to continue, I should like to say that I realize that the Joint Committee on Printing probably has jurisdiction of this matter completely. I am aware of the rules of the Senate and try to follow them. However, I think the committee may be guided in their discretion largely by the action taken by the Senate, and this request of mine is advisory only on the part of the Senate, and it will not in any way delay the printing of the permanent Record. Its printing is usually from 30 to 60 days in arrears of the printing of the Record of each day's proceedings. In order that all who may be involved in the subject matter may be treated fairly, I request that the permanent Record be delayed in its printing for a period of 30 days, and that the chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing be notified of the action of the Senate.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McNARY. I yield.

Mr. HILL. As the Senator from Oregon has well said, I think it is usually 30 days, anyway, before the permanent Record is printed. The question that has been raised in this controversy has been raised since the Senator from Michigan was forced to leave the city of Wash-

ington, and he has not as yet been able to be present when the question was raised. It seems to me, therefore, most proper and fitting that the request of the Senator from Oregon be granted and that opportunity be given to the Senator from Michigan and other Senators interested to return to the city of Washington, in order that they may make any statement they see fit about the question.

Mr. McNARY. I want it to be understood and to have the Record show that the 30 days shall run from today and not from the day when the conference report on the price stabilization bill was adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Oregon is granted.

#### ECONOMIES EFFECTED BY CONGRESS IN GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee that he be allowed to proceed for 10 minutes at this time? The Chair hears none, and the Senator is recognized.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I rise to discuss two phases of a subject which is disagreeable to and unpopular with some persons both inside and outside Congress.

The press, the radio, the columnists, and many citizens abuse the Congress almost daily for its alleged inefficiencies and extravagances; yet when the Congress brings about economies, those who are active in bringing them about are usually denounced from one end of the country to the other.

The present Congress has saved to the taxpayers of the United States this year at least \$3,313,000,000. Yet all those to whom I have referred have denounced us as an extravagant, wasteful, and inefficient Congress.

#### SAVINGS BY CONTRACT RENEGOTIATION

The savings effected have been along two lines, and I shall first discuss what is called the renegotiation of contracts. It will be recalled by everyone that last winter and spring, when the Government was letting contracts involving billions of dollars, the newspapers were full of comments on the excessive prices being paid to contractors. So much was said about the subject that it bade fair to become a great public scandal. In April of this year the House passed a bill making appropriations aggregating more than \$30,000,000,000. No mention of limitations on contracts was made in the bill, either in the subcommittee or in the committee of the House which considered the appropriations. While the bill was on the floor of the House, however, Representative CASE of South Dakota offered an amendment to the bill providing that the appropriations should not be used to pay profits in excess of 6 percent on any contract. The House almost unanimously adopted the amendment, and sent the bill to the Senate.

It was generally supposed, apparently, that the Senate committee would throw out the amendment, it having been adopted on the floor of the House without committee consideration. When the bill reached the Senate, however, and

was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, as chairman of the subcommittee having it in charge I gave the amendment very careful study. The amendment was attacked on all sides by the newspapers, by radio commentators, by the contractors, and by officials of the Navy Department, the War Department, the Maritime Commission, and the WPB, the Government officials taking the position that it would not bring about a reduction in profits, but might cause an increase in profits and also retard our production of war materials.

Our committee heard proof, and I came to the conclusion that the 6-percent provision, while it would save on the smaller contracts would cause large losses for the Government on the big contracts. As chairman of the subcommittee, I appointed a further subcommittee consisting of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] to see if they could not work out a sliding scale percentage. They reported what, in my opinion, was a very excellent sliding-scale amendment, which was adopted by the subcommittee, but when in the full committee a motion was made to strike the amendment out, it was retained in the bill only by a tie vote. All four departments concerned, heretofore mentioned, opposed the sliding-scale amendment, largely on the contention that it would slow down production. I believed it was a good amendment, but I realized that because of the then state of the public mind about slowing down war production we would have to find some other method of meeting the excessive profits situation. While Mr. Nelson was on the stand testifying against the sliding-scale amendment, I asked him if he did not desire to prevent these excessive profits. He promptly replied that he did, that he had directed his lawyers some time before to work out some plan to accomplish the result desired, but they had been unable to find a satisfactory one. I then outlined to him, and to the representatives of the other departments in the hearing, the renegotiation of contracts plan, and suggested that they return to their offices, call their attorneys together, and prepare an amendment to be placed in each contract providing that the head of any department might, upon finding any contract price to be excessive, renegotiate the contract and reset the price. As I recall, all four representatives of the departments agreed that this might well be done, and that it would not retard production. I adjourned the meeting, and the next morning at 10:30 they appeared with a skeleton proposal along the line suggested.

Our committee again heard the four representatives of the departments. We suggested a number of amendments, one important one making the renegotiation to apply to former contracts as well as to future contracts. These amendments were tentatively agreed to, and the bill containing them in what is called section 403A of the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Act was signed by the President on April 28. The four representatives of the departments, General Somervell,

Admiral Land, Admiral Moreell, and Mr. Nelson, cooperated in every way.

Immediately the several departments appointed officers to carry out the terms of section 403A. This committee was called the Price Adjustment Board. At first it consisted of 14 members, 4 from the War Department, 4 from the Navy Department, 4 from the Maritime Commission, and 2 from the War Production Board, who sat in with the others. Those appointed were efficient and able administrators. The personnel of the Board has changed somewhat, but I am sure the newer members are equally earnest and capable.

In my judgment, this law has been administered so as to make it a great success. Up to this time the Board has recovered very large sums. The members estimate that by January 1, 1943, just 60 days hence, the saving to the Government will amount to \$2,000,000,000 at least. The contracts have been readjusted in a careful and prudent and liberal way. The members of the Board knew that many of the prices were fixed without full knowledge on the part of the contractors as to the cost of the work they were going to do. The Board did not indulge in general condemnations of contractors, but merely went into the merits of each individual case. The contracts were large. In some cases the profits were enormous. In many cases the contractors voluntarily paid back their excessive profits to the Government. No piece of legislation has ever saved the Government so much money. No piece of legislation has ever worked more smoothly than has this, under the guiding hands of these excellent administrators.

Sometime during the summer some of the contractors who, I am afraid, were a little greedy, conceived the idea of having the law repealed. They got the newspapers to take up the matter. Editorials, as well as magazine articles, were written against the law. Radio commentators took up the fight. Every effort was made to change the law.

It was perfectly true that the law had been prepared and enacted rather hastily, that it resulted in inequities, and that some of its provisions were subject to misconstruction. The administrators had seen to it that no hardships were inflicted by the law, but at the same time they realized that the act should be amended in a number of particulars, some favoring the contractors and some favoring the Government.

At the request of a great many contractors, the Finance Committee of the Senate took up the matter, the contractors contending that the way to control excessive profits was by taxation. Realizing the importance of the question, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the able chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, appointed a special subcommittee consisting of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], chairman; the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], and the Senator

from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER] to hear proof and report on the matter. Under Secretary of War Patterson appeared. Under Secretary of the Navy Forrestal appeared and testified, as did Mr. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and a number of other officials. Finally, all those participating in the conference agreed upon amendments which I believe strengthened and improved the bill and made it more workable, as a result of the elimination of certain alleged injustices.

The subcommittee was kind enough to invite me to sit in at all its hearings; and I wish to take this occasion to congratulate the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], and the other members of the committee for their splendid work on the amendments. I cannot too highly praise Under Secretary Patterson, Under Secretary Forrestal, and the gentleman under them in all four departments, who have so ably administered the law in the interest, I believe, of both the Government and the contractors. Of course, some of the contractors did not like to give up their excessive profits, but, for the most part, I can give praise to them for their fairness in recognizing that their profits had been excessive, and for their efforts to be fair in dealing with their Government.

Naturally, I feel very proud of the results secured under this law, because I suggested the method of dealing with the situation, and because I have labored incessantly to impart to the law strength and workability. I take additional pride in the law because I have been told that in no war heretofore waged by the United States have the profits of contractors been regulated to the extent that is being attempted under the provisions of this act. If it saved the Government \$2,000,000,000 in the first 8 months, it has justified itself.

Under the general direction of Under Secretary of War Patterson, and Under Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, two of the ablest and most efficient officials those departments ever had, and under the direct administration of Mr. Karker, Mr. Rockey, and Commander Rydstrom, I am sure the work will proceed in the future with the greatest efficiency and success.

So much for that law, Mr. President. I now come to savings of a more general character.

#### SAVINGS ON GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

It will be recalled that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] submitted a resolution authorizing a joint committee to be appointed to examine into the civil or non-war expenditures of the Government and ascertain if savings could not be made. The Senator from Virginia was chairman of the committee, and I happened to be a member. This committee consisted of the following Senators, Representatives, and other Government officials: Senator Byrd, chairman; Senator Glass, Senator La Follette, Senator George, Senator Nye, Senator McKellar; Representative Doughton, Representative Cannon, of Missouri; Representative Cullen, Representative

Woodrum, of Virginia; Representative Treadway, Representative Taber, Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Harold D. Smith, Director, Bureau of the Budget.

The committee went to work immediately, and, after taking a great deal of proof, a report was made to Congress recommending reductions in appropriations of \$1,302,000,000, in round numbers. No man was ever more vigilant or more efficient in conducting hearings and in reaching the facts concerning such expenditures than was the Senator from Virginia. The fact that recommendation is made for reduction in expenditures, however, does not always mean they will be reduced. In this case it did. Being a member of the Byrd committee and of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, it happened to fall to my lot to bring about actual reductions in appropriations.

Our committee recommended the repeal of the CCC law, with a resultant saving of \$246,960,000—the amount of the 1943 appropriation; the repeal of the NYA law, with the resultant saving of \$151,761,000—the amount of the 1942 appropriation; and a reduction in the WPA appropriation from the \$875,000,000 appropriated for 1942 to \$280,000,000 for 1943. I introduced bills to repeal the CCC and the NYA laws, and offered those bills as amendments to the appropriation bills when they came to the Senate committee. I found it was impossible to get the consent of the committee to repeal both the CCC and the NYA laws, however, so I concentrated on the CCC law. It was repealed. We reduced the NYA appropriation to \$61,274,000. We cut the WPA from \$875,000,000 to \$280,000,000. On these three items we saved a total of \$932,447,000. Innumerable amendments were offered in the Appropriations Committee reducing such expenditures as mileage, per diem allowances, and various other items. The total savings amounted to \$1,313,000,000, or \$11,000,000 more than the Byrd committee recommended.

I wish to take this occasion to say that, while the President did not favor the repeal of the CCC and the NYA laws outright, he did favor tremendous reductions in their appropriations and in the WPA appropriation. His recommendations were helpful to the committee in bringing about the reductions. Indeed, without such recommendations I do not believe the savings would have been nearly so great as they actually were. He recommended the full reduction made in the WPA appropriation. In his recommendation he had the full cooperation of the Byrd committee and the Senate Appropriations Committee.

I wish to say at this point that while this legislation was not initiated originally by the House committee, but was initiated in the way above stated, yet when the legislation came before the conferees the distinguished chairman of the House Appropriations Committee [Mr. CANNON] and those associated with him were in every way cooperative, and the House, too, agreed to the legislation. Thus both the Senate and the House stand committed to this legislation and



they are primarily responsible for the enormous savings which the legislation brought about.

So far as I can recall, only one newspaper in the United States has ever mentioned the fact that the Congress this year has brought about a saving of \$3,313,000,000 in expenditures. They often denounce the Congress for its extravagance, but never have a word of commendation for these acts of economy. It is true that many newspapers have referred in a complimentary manner to Senator Byrd's committee and the members thereof, but the specific results of the work of the two Appropriations Committees of Congress and the Congress itself have rarely been mentioned.

However that may be, the fact remains that this Congress has cut down expenditures to the extent of \$3,313,000,000 this year, which in any language and in any country is no small amount.

Mr. President, I am giving these facts concerning the savings made this year so that the record may be kept straight, and so that the stories about the inefficiencies and extravagances of the Congress may be shown to be untrue, as they are untrue.

My understanding is that the Byrd committee will continue to function, and I sincerely hope that the Appropriations Committees will continue to make savings wherever they can properly be made.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, apropos of the report and address just made by the able Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar], I should like to say that some of us do not support as heartily as does the Senator from Tennessee, the cutting down in appropriations for the NYA and the CCC. I am one of those who believe in taking every economic advantage that can possibly be taken, but I cannot conceive that there was a dollar wasted in NYA, and in CCC in particular. We wrought better than we knew. We did not know in 1937 and 1938 and 1939 that there was ahead of us another World War in which young men and women would be in training to the extent that has actually occurred. The NYA has done more than has any other institution of its kind since the beginning of the history of the United States in fitting young men and women for the tremendous tasks which now lie ahead of them.

In the early part of 1939 the able Senator from Georgia [Mr. George] offered an amendment on the floor of the Senate in behalf of the CCC boys in the camps—at that time there were nearly 300,000 of them—which would have permitted them to take voluntary military training. I remember the able address he made on that subject. Many of us heartily supported that view; but his efforts failed. The boys could have been given military training at the same time they were being trained to use their hands and minds for better service. However, that course was not followed. I do not say that the efforts of the CCC were impaired; but such a plan would most certainly have been a wonderful help in preparing our Government to face what it now faces not only in industry but in

our all-out war effort everywhere else. Such a plan would have been of great benefit to these young men and to us—much more so than we thought at the time.

I wish to say a good word in behalf of the splendid effort which was made by this Government by means of the NYA and the CCC to fit the underprivileged boys and girls for the great responsibilities and duties which lay ahead of them and infinitely more so now. Even if we had not had this terrible war, the program fitted them to become better citizens and better prepared to meet the test they now face.

#### THE NOVEMBER NATIONAL ELECTIONS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate for about 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none, and the Senator may proceed.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, tomorrow a national election will be held. It will be orderly and pursuant to the law of the land. It will be to the world an example of democracy in action.

War has not displaced a government by the people. We know ours or any government cannot long remain a government for the people unless it is also a government by the people. In other lands when the people left to others the management of government it soon became a government not for the people but for a group, or a ruling class, or a dictator.

No matter how the election may go tomorrow let no one interpret the result as an indication of lack of unity in relation to this Nation's attitude toward the war. We are a united people in our desire and purpose in relation to winning through to victory.

Pearl Harbor—the intervention of the Axis in our affairs—made this people one in the defense of the American way and our liberties. Before that date we were divided on only one issue and that was whether we should intervene. The intervention by the Axis in our peace disposed of our differences and made us a united nation dedicated to the great purpose of defeating the Axis.

The election of an increased number of Republicans to the Senate and the House of Representatives in my opinion will demonstrate to the world the vitality of the democratic process on this continent—a free people in action in wartime, undominated, and freely expressing by the ballot its political opinions and preferences. The election of more Republicans can under no consideration be interpreted as a lack of unity in the great war purpose. It will only mean a disapproval by the electorate of New Deal policies and thought and philosophy, and also disapproval of the Executive's political methods during war time.

The election of more Republicans should result in a greater efficiency in the war effort—with less bureaucracy and more democracy in government.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The routine morning business is concluded.

#### EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I note that on the Executive Calendar there are two routine nominations in the Consular Service and one routine postmaster nomination. As in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed and that the President be immediately notified.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed; and, without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

The nominations confirmed are as follows:

John Randolph to be consul general.  
Raymond P. Ludden to be consul.  
Sylvester J. Folse to be postmaster at Paterson, La.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate adjourn until Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, November 5, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate November 2, 1942:

#### TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

##### TO BE LIEUTENANT GENERAL

Maj. Gen. Frank Maxwell Andrews (brigadier general, United States Army), Army of the United States. Now invested with the rank and title of lieutenant general by virtue of his assignment to command the Caribbean Defense Command and the Panama Canal Department.

##### TO BE MAJOR GENERAL

Brig. Gen. Donald Hilary Connolly (colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. William Ormon Butler (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. LeRoy Lutes (lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Philip Bracken Fleming (colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Troy Houston Middleton (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. John William Leonard (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Fred W. Miller (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Ralph Corbett Smith (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. James Kerr Crain (colonel, Ordnance Department), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. William Glenn Livesay (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

## TO BE BRIGADIER GENERAL

Col. Harry John Collins (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Edwin Luther Sibert (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Newton Longfellow (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Alfred Bixby Quinton, Jr., Ordnance Department.

Col. Maurice Levi Miller (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Theodore Earl Buechler (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Benjamin Greeley Ferris (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. James Pratt Hodges (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Luther Stevens Smith (major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States), Army of the United States—Air Corps.

Col. Edgar King, Medical Corps.

Col. Clovis Ethelbert Byers (major, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Col. Wolcott Paige Hayes (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Roger Manning Wicks (major, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Frederick Willis Manley, Infantry.

Col. Patrick Weston Timberlake (major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States), Army of the United States—Air Corps.

Col. George Vernon Keyser (major, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Frederick McCabe (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Charles Frost Craig (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. John Martin Clark (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Franklin Otis Carroll (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. William Dan Powell (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Paul Wolcott Rutledge (lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Thomas Dresser White (major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States—Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Aaron Edward Jones (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Lawrence Augustus Lawson (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Victor Herbert Strahm (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Willis Ratcliffe Taylor (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. George Matthew Halloran, Infantry.

Col. Benjamin Wiley Chidlaw (major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States), Army of the United States—Air Corps.

Col. Nathan Bedford Forrest (captain, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States), Army of the United States—Air Corps.

Col. Percy Lee Sadler (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Warren Rice Carter (major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States—Air Corps), Army of the United States.

States—Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Haydon Lemaire Boatner (major, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Hugh Tullock Mayberry (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Leo Andrew Walton (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. William Henry Holcombe, Corps of Engineers.

Col. Julian Francis Barnes, Field Artillery.

Col. Stanley Lonzo Scott (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. Floyd Emerson Galloway (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Gordon Philip Saville (captain, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States), Army of the United States—Air Corps.

Col. Horace Oscar Cushman (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. James Alexander Mollison (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Wilhelm Arthur Andersen, Infantry, National Guard of the United States.

Col. Howard Ellsworth Fuller, Infantry, National Guard of the United States.

Col. Cyrus Rowlett Smith, Army of the United States.

## CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate November 2, 1942:

## DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

John Randolph, to be a consul general of the United States of America.

Raymond P. Ludden, to be a consul of the United States of America.

## POSTMASTER

## LOUISIANA

Sylvester J. Folse, Patterson.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. COOPER.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Lord and our God, who hast guided us amid the hazes of the past, we pray Thee that nothing may shake our hope and confidence in the future and that disappointment and fear may be done away. Thou art not simply a God of wisdom and of might; would read Thee in the revelation of Thy Son and in the temple of our souls, rejoicing that Thy faith is not misplaced and Thy service not wasted.

O Thou all-glorious Redeemer, do Thou bless adversity in all its forms—in the home, in business, by the wayside, in all the relations of life, and in the multitudes unnamed and uncalendared. We bring them all to Thee in the arms of faith and ask for them that which we desire for ourselves. Oh, may the time soon come when the name of Jesus shall be sweet to every ear and Thy spirit breathed in the hearts of all. Almighty

God, hear us for this bleeding world, that out of its womb of darkness and disorder justice may flow as waters and righteousness as mighty streams. We pray in the name of our Saviour. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, October 29, 1942, was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on October 29, 1942, the President approved and signed a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 7675. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate The American Legion," approved September 16, 1919, so as to extend membership eligibility therein to certain American citizens, honorably discharged from the active military or naval forces of the United States, or of some country allied with the United States during World War No. 2.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 7491. An act to provide for the granting of rights-of-way for pipe lines for petroleum and petroleum products and for telephone and/or telegraph lines along and across certain parkway lands in the District of Columbia; and

H.R. 7621. An act to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5458) entitled "An act to amend the Organic Act of Alaska."

## ADJUSTMENT OF ROYALTIES FOR USE OF INVENTIONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that the Speaker did, on October 29, 1942, sign the enrolled bill of the Senate (S. 2794) to provide for adjusting royalties for the use of inventions for the benefit of the United States, in aid of the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein certain excerpts of what is known as the Texas Forum of the Air for Sunday, November 1, 1942, including an address by the Speaker of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON]?

There was no objection.